Printed Copy.

A

21-2-47

File No. 882

1901.

Collection No.

Bryson Residency

Pros. Serial Nos. 1 — 26

Subject.

General Administration of the C & M Stations for 1900—01

Previous References.

F 315/00

Later References.

F 609/02

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE

FOR THE YEAR

1900—1901

BY

The Honourable Lieut.-Colonel DONALD ROBERTSON, C. S. I.,
Resident in Mysore.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Page.
I.	Changes in the Administration	1
II.	Administration of Revenue	1 to 4
III.	Protection	
	Course of Legislation	4 to 5
	Police	5 to 8
	Criminal Justice	8 to 9
	Civil Justice	10 to 12
	Registration	12
	Municipal	12 to 15
IV.	Revenue and Finance	15 to 17
V.	Vital statistics and Medical Services	17 to 18
VI.	Instruction	19 to 20
	Appendix (Statistical Tables)	21 to 31

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE

FOR

1900—1901.

BY

The Honourable Lieut.-Colonel DONALD ROBERTSON, C. S. I.,
Resident in Mysore.

——:o:——

I. Changes in the Administration.

Mr. C. L. S. Russell, I. C. S., was appointed First Assistant to the Resident on the 1st March 1901 *vice* Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, I. C. S., transferred as 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Political Agent in Jhob.

Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Dobson, I. M. S., proceeded on three months' privilege leave with effect from the 29th December 1900 and Captain R. F. Standage I. M. S., officiated during his absence.

Mr. E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, proceeded on leave with effect from the 3rd October 1900 and Mr. I. E. David, Assistant Superintendent of the Madras Police, remained in charge of the office until the 31st January 1901 when he was relieved by Mr. H. F. Wilkieson.

Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B. A., B. L., District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, took first three months' leave on private affairs and subsequently six months' leave on medical certificate; Mr. A. Ramaya Punja, B. A., B. L., Registrar of the Resident's Court, officiated as District Judge during his absence.

II. Administration of Revenue.

2. The office of the Collector of the station was held by Mr. L. T. Harris, I. C. S., during the year, except for a short period of six weeks when Mr. E. Hewetson officiated.

3. *Weather and Crops.* The rain-fall during the year was 33·14 inches against 27·39 inches of last year. The tanks in the station received a fairly sufficient supply and the average out-turn of crops was about 8 annas.

4. *Land Revenue.* The Assigned Tract comprises 14 villages, three of which are *Kayamgutta*, one *Jodi* and one *Sarvamanya*. The total revenue derived during the year amounted to Rs. 4,739—15—11 against Rs. 4,200-1-5 in 1899—1900. There are nine Government villages: seven of these have been surveyed and settled. The remaining two consist of plots of land made over by the Madras Railway Company.

5. The demand under all heads of land revenue for the current year was the same as in the year 1899—1900 with the exception of the increase under the head "Miscellaneous."

6. The following table shows the demand, collection and balance during the year.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Outstanding balance at the close of 1899—1900 ...	718	7	11
Demand for 1900—1901	4,741	8	5
Total.....	5,460	0	4
Collected during the year 1900—1901	4,739	15	11
*Since collected :—Rs. 530—6—7. *Balance.....	720	0	5

7. *Muzrai (i) Temples.* There are only three recognised temples in the station which are managed by trustees appointed for the purpose: some laxity in the performance of the services has been observed and the matter is under enquiry.

8. *(ii) Chattrum.* The only charitable institution in the station aided by Government is Govinda Chettiar's Chattrum. Monthly and annual accounts of expenditure have been regularly submitted. A sum of Rs. 800 is contributed annually by Government to this institution.

9. *Abkari.* The principal source of revenue of the Civil and Military Station is Excise. This revenue consisted of :—

(1) Still-head duty on arrack.
(2) Excise duty on beer.
(3) Vend rents of arrack, beer, ganja, opium and toddy.
(4) Rent of refreshment rooms.
(5) License fees for manufacture and wholesale vend of liquors.
(6) License fees for sale of opium and its preparations.
(7) Annual registration fees on arrack shops and beer taverns.
(8) Fees on excess sales of arrack and beer.

During the year the opium and ganja shops in the station were separated for purposes of auction and were sold accordingly along with other excise shops. The five opium shops realized a sum of Rs. 1,365 and the ganja shops Rs. 630 against an aggregate of Rs. 2,690 in 1899-1900. The thirteen refreshment rooms were sold by auction for the first time and realized Rs. 19,355 as vend rent. The registration fee on retail foreign liquor shops was enhanced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 on all shops which sold over 500 gallons during the year.

10. The demand under all heads of "Excise" during the year was Rs. 5,75,028—11—3 against Rs. 5,95,856—6—3 and Rs. 5,43,437—1—5 in the years 1898—99 and 1899—1900, respectively. Including the outstanding balance at the close of last year (*viz.*, Rs. 7,019—1—9), the total demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,82,047—13—0. The whole of this amount, excepting Rs. 4,875—8—9, has been collected.

11. One important change brought about in connection with the Excise Administration during the year was the assumption by the Government of the control of the Bonded Depôt which was, till the beginning of the year, managed by a contractor who carted the liquor from the distillery in Bangalore and supplied it to the retail shop-keepers. It was placed under the direct control and supervision of the Excise Superintendent with a suitable establishment.

12. Mr. A. B. Hinde continued in office as Superintendent of Excise during the year.

13. *Income Tax.* (i) *Financial Results.* During the year the collections from all sources amounted to Rs. 44,011 as compared with Rs. 46,581 in the previous year, distributed under the following heads :—

	1900—1901.	1899—1900.
Part I.		
Section 7 Tax on salaries, annuities, pensions and gratuities paid by Government ...	Rs. 8,783	Rs. 9,329
Section 8 (1) do paid by Local authorities ...	646	1,022
Section 9 do companies, public bodies &c...	4,234	4,140
Part II.		
Profits of companies	2,578	2,330
Part III.		
Interest on securities	905	945
Part IV.		
Other sources of income...	26,863	28,780
Penalties under Part I (Rs. 2—6—0) ...	2	35
Total collections.....	44,011	46,581

(ii) *Part I. Salaries.* The collections under section 8 have decreased during the year owing to the salaries of the plague establishment being classified under section 7 of the Act.

(iii) *Part II. Companies.* The number of Joint Stock Companies assessed during the year was 14 against 11 in the previous year and the demand amounted to Rs. 2,657 against Rs. 2,257 in 1899—1900.

The Companies assessed for the year were classified as follows:—

Banking	11	2,247
Trading	3	410
Total.....	14	2,657

(iv) *Part III. Interest on Government Securities.* The income derived from interest on Government Securities during the year was Rs. 905 against Rs. 945 in the previous year. These figures have been furnished by the Accountant-General, Madras.

(v) *Part IV. Other Sources.* The revision of assessment and the collection of the tax under this part was, as in previous years, undertaken by the Municipality in the same way as municipal taxes. The proposal that the Station Amildar should in future undertake the enquiry preliminary to assessing incomes up to a certain limit, will be given effect to during the current year (1901—1902). The demand, collection and balance of the year are shown in Statement III in the appendix.

The work of revision of assessment for the year under report was completed rather late and the settled demands had to be issued to the municipal office only in February 1901. This accounts for the large balance at the close of the year, though Rs. 19,329 out of the settled demand for the year under report, was realized in the short period of six weeks.

Of the balance of Rs. 10,549, Rs. 5,851 have since been collected (up to 5th July 1901), Rs. 95 have been returned as irrecoverable and Rs. 52 have been sanctioned by the Resident to be written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,551 to be collected.

There has been a slight increase during the year in the original demand over that of last year. The amount reduced on objection or revision petitions was Rs. 3,650 against Rs. 3,792 in the previous year. The chief reason for this reduction was the unsatisfactory state of trade in the station owing to the absence of troops.

(vi) *Composition of Tax.* No composition of tax was effected during the year under report.

(vii) *Revision of Assessment.* There were 296 objection petitions (under Part IV) to the Collector and 9 revision petitions to the First Assistant to the Resident against 350 and 17 respectively in 1899—1900. The results are shown below:—

Assessment.	Collector.	First Assistant Resident.
Confirmed	142	2
Cancelled	77	...
Reduced	74	...
Enhanced	3	...
Under disposal	...	7
Total.....	296	9

(viii) *Prosecutions and Penalties.* There were 2 cases of prosecutions under section 35 of the Act for making false statements before the Collector. In these cases fines to the extent of Rs. 150 were inflicted and credited as magisterial fines to the accounts of the Assigned Tract. Penalties to the extent of Rs. 3—5—4 were imposed under Part I.

(ix) *Expenditure.* A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned and paid to the Municipality on account of the remuneration for the year 1899—1900. Rs. 95 were also paid on account of charges for publishing income-tax notices.

14. *Forest.* Sandalwood operations having ceased for the present, there has been no receipt or expenditure under this head.

15. *Stamps.* The total value of Court-fee and General Stamps sold amounted to Rs. 50,411 against Rs. 54,388—1—0 in the previous year. The value of the remaining description of stamps sold was Rs. 4,831—4—0 against Rs. 5,028—10—0, and the duty and penalty levied on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents amounted to Rs. 315—4—0 against Rs. 295-4-0, making a total of Rs. 55,557—8—0. There were nine *licensed* stamp vendors in the station for the sale of General and Court-fee Stamps. The average amount of discount earned by each of them during the year amounted to Rs. 81.

16. *Public Work Communications.* The road communications in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are entirely under the supervision of the Municipality.

III. Protection.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

17. During the year the following Rules and Enactments were prescribed for, and extended to, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

Foreign Department, Notification No. 1685. I. A., dated the 19th April 1900.

Applying the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act 1900 (II of 1900) to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Foreign Department, Notification No. 1923. I., dated the 3rd May 1900.

Applying to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the provisions of the Court-fees Amendment Act, 1899, (XI of 1899), with certain modifications.

Foreign Department, Notification No. 2113. I. A., dated the 14th May 1900.

Prescribing, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879 (XXI of 1879), certain rules to regulate legal practitioners in the Court of the Resident in Mysore and in the Courts subordinate to that Court in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

18. The following bye-laws and Notifications, confirmed by the Resident in Mysore, were notified by the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

Notification No. 1075, dated the 10th May 1900.

Notifying, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 102 (a) (b) (d) and (e) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, certain bye-laws for the preparation by cooking of certain articles of food and drink and sale of the same articles in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Notification No 1787, dated the 12th June 1900.

Notifying, in exercise of the powers conferred under certain sections of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, certain bye-laws in connection with the injury or disfigurement of public property or buildings adjoining public streets.

Notification No. 2396, dated the 3rd July 1900.

Notifying certain amendments to the bye-law regarding the control of burial and burning grounds.

Notification No. 5904, dated the 14th December 1900.

Notifying certain additional bye-laws for the regulation and control of the water-supply in the Civil and Military Station.

Notifying certain bye-laws in regard to the transport of carcasses from municipal slaughter-houses in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Notification, dated the 5th January 1901.

19. The following notifications were issued by the Resident in Mysore:—

Making specially applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the provisions of section 34 of Act 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of the Police.)

Notification No. 4892, dated the 25th September 1900.

Appointing in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as applied to the Civil and Military Station, the Collector of the Station for the time being to be a Marriage Registrar.

Notification No. 4930, dated the 27th September 1900.

Prescribing rules to regulate the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of the records, books, registers and papers in the custody of the Civil Courts in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Notification No. 6603, dated the 17th December 1900.

20. The following were issued by the Court of the Resident in Mysore:—

Ruling under sections 287 and 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, that whenever guns or other arms in respect of which licenses have to be taken by purchasers under the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, are sold by public auction in the execution of decrees, the Court directing the sale shall give due notice to the District Magistrate of the names and addresses of the purchasers and of the time and place of the intended delivery of such arms so that proper steps may be taken by the police to enforce the requirements of the Indian Arms Act.

Rule of Practice No. 1, dated the 5th October 1900.

Issuing, under section 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, rule for regulating the practice of the Courts in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in regard to the grant of letters of administration during a minority.

Rule of Practice No. 2, dated the 5th November 1900.

Prescribing rules for regulating the practice of the Subordinate Courts in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in regard to the recovery of decree-debts by the attachment of a moiety of pay of military and other public officers.

Rule of Practice No. 3, dated the 10th January 1901.

POLICE.

21. The Police Jurisdiction as in previous years extended over 12·40 square miles, the area of the Civil and Military Station proper, and over 327¼ miles of Railway line in the Mysore Territory comprising the Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur Railway, the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway and the Kolar Gold Fields Railway.

22. For the purpose of reviewing the results of the working of the year, the classification of crimes hitherto observed has been adhered to, *viz*:—

Class	I	Offences against State, Public Tranquillity and Safety.
Do	II	Serious offences against person.
Do	III	Do against person and property or property only.
Do	IV	Minor offences against person.
Do	V	Do against property.
Do	VI	Public and Local nuisance and other offences not specified above.

23. The total number of cases reported during the year including both true and false, under classes I to V in the Civil and Military Station, was 510 against 553 of last year, while the cases reported to the Railway Police were as under :—

Bangalore Branch Madras Railway	26	against	28
Kolar Gold Fields Railway ...	9	do	6
Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur Railway	56	do	65

The figures under class VI also compare favourably as shown below :—

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1,054	against	1,516	of last year
Bangalore Branch Madras Railway	3	do	3	do
Kolar Gold Fields Railway	2	do	...	do
Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur Railway	2	do	8	do

24. The total number of true cases under the Indian Penal Code, including those referred to the Police for investigation by Magistrates under sections 156 and 202 Criminal Procedure Code and also those of previous year brought under investigation during the year, show only a slight increase, the figures being :—

426 against 411 of last year for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
23 do 19 of do for the Bangalore Branch Madras Railway.
5 do 2 of do for the Kolar Gold Fields Railway.
52 do 49 of do Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur Railway.

Under class VI Public and Local nuisances for the Civil and Military Station, there is an appreciable variation, the figures being 1,071 (including those of previous year brought under investigation during the year under report) against 1,516 of last year.

25. *Detective results.* The percentage of convictions in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to true cases investigated under the Indian Penal Code, (classes I to V) was 57·04 as against 63·50 of last year, and to cases under special and local laws (class VI) was 96·54 as against 97·69 of last year, while percentages of convictions in the Railway line were as under :—

Bangalore Branch Madras Railway	under classes I to	V	52·17	as against	15·78	of last year
Do	class	VI	100	do	100	do
Kolar Gold Fields Railway	under classes I to	V	60	do	Nil	do
Do	class	VI	50	do	Nil	do
Bangalore Harihar and Hindupur Railway	under classes I to	V	25	do	46·93	do
	class	VI	50	do	28·57	do

26. *Persons concerned in cases.* In the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 323 persons under classes I to V were brought to trial and 235 persons were convicted, and under class VI, 1,357 persons were brought to trial and 1,325 persons convicted, the percentage of convictions being 72 75 and 97·64, respectively.

In the Bangalore Branch Madras Railway under classes I to V, 18 persons were brought to trial and 16 persons convicted; and under class VI, 4 were brought to trial and 4 convicted, the percentage of convictions being 88·88 and 100, respectively.

In the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, 4 persons under classes I to V were brought to trial and 4 convicted; and under class VI, 1 person was brought to trial and 1 convicted.

In the Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur Railway, 23 persons under classes I to V were brought to trial and 14 convicted; and under class VI, 5 were brought to trial and 3 convicted, the percentage being 60·86 and 60, respectively.

The results as shown above are on the whole satisfactory. In a case of Infantry Road Station 32 persons were acquitted under the following circumstances; otherwise, the percentage of convictions in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, would have been 80. Thirty-two Rajput Syces and riding boys were charged for assaulting their master; but on their being brought to court, a compromise was reported and the magistrate acquitted the accused.

27. *Arrests.* In all, 1,716 persons were arrested and 42 only were released without being placed before a magistrate, the details being:—

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1,661	arrests	36	releases	2·16	percentage.
Bangalore Branch Madras Railway	22	do	1	do	4·54	do
Kolar Gold Fields Railway ...	5	do	1	do	20	do
Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur Railway	28	do	4	do	14·28	do

28. *Property lost and recovered.* The total estimated value of property lost and recovered was as under:—

	Lost. Rs.	Recovered. Rs.
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	15,925	7,959
Bangalore Branch Madras Railway ...	123	53
Kolar Gold Fields Railway	59	21
Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur Railway ...	677	105
Total.....	16,784	8,138

Briefly, recoveries were made in 257 cases of the 406 cases in which property was alleged to have been stolen and the percentage of recoveries was 48·48 of the property lost against 59·33 of the last year.

29. *Heinous cases such as murder, &c.* One case of murder and one case of attempt at murder and one of riot were registered in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. In the case of murder one Syed Hussain, who was employed as a peon in the Bangalore Central Jail, stabbed one Hussain Bee during the absence of her son from the house and carried away money and jewels. The murderer Syed Hussain was convicted to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. In the case of attempt at murder, the accused was acquitted, he being given the benefit of doubt, and the case of riot was struck off the Police file by order of the magistrate, the accused Moplah sepoys having been ordered to be tried by the military authorities.

30. There was no case of dacoity or robbery during the year under report.

31. In 3 cases only was investigation refused by the Police and in none of these cases was investigation ordered by a magistrate.

32. *Strength of the Force.*

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	39	officers	and	234	men
Bangalore Branch Madras Railway... ...	2	do		11	„
Kolar Gold Fields	1	do		18	„
Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur Railway ...	15	do		89	„
Non-executive, including office, court, store, school and anthro, orderlies &c.	6	do		26	„
Total.....	63	do		378	men = 441

The force was only 3 men short on 31st December 1900 as against 24 men short in 1899.

During the year under report, the Bangalore-Harihar and Hindupur Railway Police was revised and the strength was reduced from 151 to 104 men.

Out of the total strength, 346 men are literate.

The special plague police was abolished during the year and a few of the men were absorbed in the Regular Force.

33. The following details show the cost of the Force:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Salary of District Superintendent of Police...	8,139	Horse and travelling allowance	2,278
Pay of Subordinate Officers ...	26,262		
Do do men	37,634	Contingent charges	12,521

34. *Proportion of police to area and population.* Excluding the non-executive and men employed on railways *vide* paragraph 32, there were 21·69 police-men for one square mile. In regard to population the proportion of police employed in the prevention and detection of crime was 1 to 372·4 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

35. *The total average cost of a policeman* including clothing &c., was Rs. 197—12—10. His average pay was Rs. 145—8—9. The cost per head of population, excluding the Railway Police, was 0—9—11.

36. *Punishments and Rewards.*

Punishments.

Number dismissed	9
Do fined, degraded or punished departmentally ...	107
Do Judicially punished	1
Percentage of punishments to total force	26·48

Rewards. Three men were rewarded by money rewards paid by private individuals, while 70 men were promoted to fill up vacancies.

37. *Religion.*

11	Christian officers and	10	men.
14	Mahomedan officers and	165	men.
12	Brāhmin do	30	„
5	Rajput do	8	„
22	Other Hindus do	162	„

38. *Processes.* The total number of processes of all kinds was 6,081, of which 34 only remained unexecuted at the end of the year.

39. *Miscellaneous.* There were 5 suicides by drowning, 1 by hanging and 1 by other means. The accidental deaths were 1 by snake bite, 5 by drowning, 1 by fire and 10 by other means.

No cases of infanticide were reported during the year.

The undermentioned details show Police operations in regard to non-cognizable offences brought under investigation. The major portion of these cases consisted of those which were committed against plague regulations in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Cases reported	309	convicted	257
Persons brought to trial ...	272	do	262

Percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial was 96·36.

———o———

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

40. *Receipts and Charges.* There was no noteworthy variance in the total receipts and charges of the tribunals during the year.

41. *State of Crime.* Statement No. IV appended shows the number of offences reported, the number of cases brought to trial and the number of persons acquitted and convicted during the year 1900. The number of offences was higher than any year save 1897. This is attributed mainly to high prices (1897 was also a famine year) and to the fact that there was a large unemployed element in the station owing to the absence of troops.

42. *Percentage of convictions and trials.* The percentage of convictions to cases and persons brought to trial was 82·4 and 76·6 against 84·21 and 76·76, respectively, in the previous year.

43. *Miscellaneous cases.* There were 66 cases affecting 66 persons during the year against 61 cases affecting 63 persons in the previous year and in these cases 30 persons were convicted.

44. *Punishments.* The following statement shows the punishments inflicted in the courts and the amount of fines imposed and realized:—

Persons sentenced to								Amount of fine imposed.	Amount realized.	Compensation.	
	Imprisonment.			Fine.		Whipping.					
	Rigorous.										
Transportation.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishments	In lieu of other punishments.			Ordered.	Paid.
3	...	136	7	55	3,466	3	113	Rs. 6,943 12 0	Rs. 5,597 14 1	Rs. 391 0 8	Rs. 310 5 6

In two cases punishments were awarded by the District Magistrate in the exercise of his enhanced powers under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

45. *European British Subjects.* The District Magistrate tried and disposed of 24 cases involving 27 European British subjects against 25 cases involving 29 persons in 1899. One case involving one person was committed by him to the High Court of Judicature at Madras and resulted in conviction. Two cases involving five persons were left pending at the close of the year. The results are appended in statement V.

Court of Session.

46. There were 4 cases involving 7 persons tried by the Court of Session, of whom 4 were convicted and 3 acquitted.

47. There were 3 miscellaneous applications, of which 2 were granted and 1 was refused. In one case records were called for under section 435 C. P. C. and referred to the High Court.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

48. There were 34 appeals involving 44 persons for disposal during the year. The disposal was as follows:—

	By the Court of Session.		By the Court of the District Magistrate.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Summarily rejected ...	7	8	1	2
Sentence confirmed ...	15	21	1	2
Sentence reversed ...	2	2	...	...
Sentence reduced or altered ...	2	2	2	2
New trial or further enquiry ordered	1	2	...	...
Total.....	27	35	4	6

One case affecting one person in the Sessions Court and 2 cases affecting 2 persons in the District Magistrate's Court were left pending at the close of the year.

Resident's Court.

49. In the Court of the Resident there were 2 appeals filed during the year; 1 was rejected and in another the sentence was confirmed. There were 9 cases affecting 10 persons on the revisional side for disposal. In 2 the applications were rejected. The sentences on 3 persons were confirmed; the sentence on 1 was altered and the proceedings against 2 persons were quashed. In 2 cases the sentences were reversed.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

50. *Institutions.* The number of suits instituted during the year under report was 1,804 against 1,829 in 1899. The figures for the three preceding years were 2,631, 2,947 and 2,404, respectively. The falling off in litigation in the year under report as well as in the year previous, is, as explained in the last year's report, due to the prevalence of plague in the station and to the consequent depression of trade. It may also to some extent be attributed to the absence from the station of a greater part of the European garrison. There was, however, an increase in the number of miscellaneous and execution cases.

51. *Ordinary suits and small causes.* Of the total number of suits instituted, 208 were ordinary suits and 1,596 were small causes, as against 179 ordinary suits and 1,650 small causes in 1899.

52. *Classification of suits according to subject matter.* The statement below classifies suits instituted according to subject matter.

Class of suits.	1900.	Percentage.
Suits for money and moveable property	1,682	93·24
Suits relating to immoveable property	93	5·16
Other suits	29	1·60
Total.....	1,804	100

53. *Classification of suits according to value.* The following statement classifies suits according to value :—

Value of suits.	No.	Percentage.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	235	13·03
Do „ 50	669	37·08
Do „ 100	352	19·51
Do „ 500	436	24·17
Do „ 1,000	51	2·83
Do „ 5,000	39	2·16
Do „ 10,000	4	·22
Exceeding „ 10,000	3	·17
Not capable of being valued ...	15	·83
Total.. ...	1,804	100

54. *Disposal of suits.* There were 1,942 suits for disposal, including 138 pending from the previous year, as against 2,124 in 1899. Of these 1,656 were disposed of against 1,986 in 1899, 286 being left pending at the close of the year. Fifty one cases were pending for a longer period than four months.

55. *Method of disposal.* The subjoined statement shows the method of disposal of suits during the year under report.

		Ordinary.		Small causes.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Transferred		Nil		Nil	
Without trial		26	12·94	219	15·05
Without contest.	Compromised ... Decreed on confession. Decreed *ex-parte* ... Dismissed *ex-parte* ...	91	45·27	1,015	69·76
With contest.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part... ... ... Decreed for defendant.	80	39·80	221	15·19
	By arbitration	4	1·99	...	...
	Total.....	201	100	1,455	100

56. *Average duration of suits and average number of hearings.* The average duration of suits contested as well as uncontested was as follows :—

	1899.	1900.
Contested	71·02	64·12
Uncontested	26·54	27·76

57. *Miscellaneous cases.* The number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 472, including 21 pending from the previous year as against 459 in 1899, and 407 in 1898. Of these 54 were applications for certificates to collect debts under Act VII of 1889, 39 were for grant of probates and letters of administration under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881, and 76 were for certificates of guardianship under Act VIII of 1890. Of these cases, 155 were decided after contest, 136 were disposed of without contest, 102 were dismissed without trial, no case was referred to arbitration and 79 cases were left pending at the close of the year.

58. *Average duration of miscellaneous cases.* The average duration of contested cases was 21·93 against 27·73 and of uncontested cases 13·01 against 12·98 in 1899.

59. *Witnesses.* The number of witnesses examined during the year was 1,634 against 1,941 in 1899, showing a decrease of 307. The decrease is the natural result of the dimunition in the number of cases disposed of during the year.

60. *Applications for execution of decrees.* There were 2,478 applications for execution of decrees against 2,194 in 1899. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 476 cases and in part in 283 cases, while 1,484 cases were wholly infructuous.

The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was slightly higher than in 1899, though less than in 1898 as the following figures will show :—

Years.	Percentage.
1898	61·08
1899	56·56
1900	59·88

It may here be observed that out of the total number of applications shown as wholly infructuous, only 810 were really unsuccessful, the remaining applications having been dismissed for non-payment of process fees, a result for which decree-holders themselves are responsible.

61. *Civil debtors.* Out of 173 persons arrested and brought before the Court on warrants, only 2 were sent to jail. The number in the previous year was 4.

62. *Application for declaration of insolvency.* There were 32 applications for declaration of insolvency against 20 in 1899. 7 were granted and 19 rejected, and 6 cases were left pending at the close of the year. In 3 cases receivers were appointed to realize the assets of the insolvents. The number of insolvents discharged under section 355 of the Civil Procedure Code was 7 against 6 in 1899.

63. *Financial results.* The total receipts of the year were 38,957—12—8 against Rs. 33,319-4-2 in 1899 and the total charges amounted to Rs. 21,002-4-7 against Rs. 21,664—13—8 in the previous year.

Resident's Court.

64. In the Court of the Resident there were 13 first appeals for disposal including two pending from the previous year. The aggregate value of the property involved in such of the appeals as were filed during the year and were capable of being valued, amounted to Rs. 10,793—3—5. The average duration of appeals was 92 days against 155 days in 1899.

65. *Disposal of appeals.* The results of appeals in the Resident's Court are shown below:—

		1899.	1900.
Contested	Confirmed	9	7
	Modified	1	...
	Reversed	...	2
	Remanded	...	1

There were 3 appeals left pending at the close of the year.

66. *Average cost in appeals.* The cost incurred by suitors in first appeals in the Resident's Court averaged approximately Rs 195—0—7 against Rs. 197—11—2 in 1899.

67. *Miscellaneous appeals.* There were 6 miscellaneous appeals filed during the year, of which 4 were disposed of during the year and 2 were left pending.

68. *Revision and miscellaneous applications.* There were 12 applications for disposal, including four pending from the previous year; all of these were disposed of during the year.

REGISTRATION.

69. The total number of documents of all kinds registered during the year was 963 against 834 in the previous year, showing an increase of 129 documents. There was also an increase in the amount of fees realized.

70. As usual the bulk of the registration work was confined to sales and mortgages which constituted 81·72 per cent of the total transactions against 81·77 in the year previous.

71. The aggregate value of registered transfers of property amounted to Rs. 7,85,883—8—8 in 1900—1901 as against 7,80,440—12—4 in 1899—1900. The percentage of fees on the value of immoveable property was 0—7—5 against 0—6—8, and on moveable property was 0—5—3 against 0—5—9 in 1899—1900.

72. Of the total number of documents presented for registration, 943 or 97·92 per cent were registered within two days of their presentation, and 4 documents or ·41 per cent were registered within a week, and 16 documents or 1·66 per cent of the total number remained unregistered for more than a week.

73. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,989-8-0, and the expenditure to Rs. 735—8—1, leaving a surplus in favour of Government of Rs. 3,253—15—11.

MUNICIPAL.

Legislation.

74. The Municipality was administered under the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, and bye-laws were passed

(i) for the preparation by cooking, for sale, of certain articles of food and drink; and sale of the same articles,

(ii) for the prevention of injury or disfigurement of public property or buildings adjoining public streets,

(iii) concerning transport of carcasses from municipal slaughter-houses.

75. There were 11 ordinary, 12 special and 4 adjourned meetings of the Commission during the year.

Water-supply System.

76. On the receipt of numerous petitions from rate-payers objecting to the payment of water-tax, owing to the distance of the stand-posts from their houses, a committee was appointed to consider the question. In accordance with the recommendations of this committee a map was prepared, showing, by means of a red line, the area within which the tax should be levied. It was provided, however, that, on the extension of the water-supply system, the definition of the taxable area might be revised. This decision was confirmed by the Honorable the Resident, under section 46 (2) Bangalore Municipal Law, with retrospective effect from January 1st 1900.

77. Various demands for the extension of the water-supply system were considered by a committee appointed by the Commission, and it was decided that, as funds became available, the following extensions might be taken up:—

1. Benson Town.
2. Langford Town.
3. Lavelle's Property.
4. Annasamy Moodeliar Road.
5. Ulsoor Bazaar.

78. The actual collections of water-tax amounted to Rs. 51,728 while the expenditure was Rs. 60,978. From an administrative point of view the water-supply system is still in an experimental stage.

Octroi.

79. With effect from 1st January 1900, octroi was, in addition to the other articles already on the list, levied on piece-goods, Mangalore tiles and timber, which tended to raise the income from octroi from Rs. 34,182 in 1898-99 to Rs. 81,279 in 1900—1901.

80. With effect from 1st April, octroi was imposed on sugar, kulthi, gram, bran, oats and chaff and the collection of tolls vested in the Town Duty Department. All this additional work has been performed with an extra expenditure of only Rs. 288 per mensem. The cost of the Octroi Department during the year was Rs. 17,148.

81. The collection of tolls by the Octroi Department amounted to Rs. 13,857.

Subvention.

82. Owing to the crippled condition of the finances of the Commission the Government of India have sanctioned the grant to the Municipality of an annual subvention of Rs. 25,000 payable for 3 years; the continuance of the grant after that period to depend upon the financial circumstances of the Commission at the time.

83. When the grant of this subvention was first announced, the Commission was in favor of expending a large portion of the amount in attempting to relieve the congestion in the overcrowded parts of the Bazaar. On learning however, that considerable provision was being made for this purpose in the Budget of the Assigned Tract, the Commission determined to devote these funds to the improvement of the drainage in the worst parts of the station, and to the extension of the water-supply system.

84. The relief of the congestion of the Blackpully, Chuppercherry, Motoocherry and Bamboocherry Bazaar localities is the first need of the station: it is here that plague assumes its most serious phase, and the inhabitants of these parts are those who, by virtue of their habits and means of livelihood, are above all likely to spread this or any other epidemic into those other portions of the station which deserve to be, and would otherwise be, immune: in view of the policy now being adopted in regard to plague, it is above all things necessary to put these localities into a wholesome state: to this end the houses which are the cause of the congestion must first be removed.

Public Works.

85. The only purely municipal new work executed during the year 1900—1901 was the sweepers' huts at New Parcherry.

The necessity for exercising greater control over the municipal sweepers and scavengers has lately become very apparent and the first necessity was to establish hutting lines and to locate these menials in the neighbourhood of their work. This has already been done in the case of circles 3, 4 and 5, and the result is very satisfactory: three other sets of huts are now in progress, and will be complete very early in the year 1901—1902.

Drainage.

86. The unsatisfactory state of the drains, especially in the congested quarters, where about one-half of the sewage soaks into the sub-soil, has long been a reproach against the station, and accounts for much of its unhealthiness. During the year about 4,000 feet of the worst of these drains were repaired at a cost of Rs. 919. Want of funds prevented more being done during the early portion and the middle of the year. After the receipt of the *subvention*, at the end of the year, Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for continuing these drain repairs, but it was too late to complete the work before March 31st.

Construction of Houses.

87. The recrudescence of plague in a very severe form during the year made vigilance in the reconstruction and improvements of buildings very necessary. Seven hundred and thirty-four building petitions were received and disposed of during the year, and in each case, improvements in light and ventilation, stone instead of earthen floors, and other safeguards, were insisted on. Congestion was, as far as the law permits, prevented, and in most cases, the people were found very amenable and ready to act on personal instructions, so that in only 64 cases was it found necessary to issue special notices enforcing personal instructions. The congested parts of the town were continually inspected, and every help given to the house-owners to sanitarily improve their buildings, but so great has been the neglect in the past that a very great deal remains to be done. To educate the people to a knowledge of the simplest sanitary requirements in their houses, and to see it put into force, is a big task, requiring great patience, tact and time. The plague, though bad in other directions, has been helpful in this respect, and people, especially the poorer Mahomedans, who were wilful and stubborn before, are beginning to see that sanitation in buildings is a plague preventative, as well as a general improvement to the health all round. Overcrowded and ill-ventilated houses are, however, still the rule in the congested localities, and it will take a long time before all this can be improved.

Conservancy.

88. There has been a marked improvement in the conservancy of the station since 1897; in that year only 76 cart-loads of rubbish, night-soil, etc., were removed daily, whereas for the past two years the average daily quantity removed has been 200 cart-loads. This increase is due to the closure of most of the pit latrines in the station and the construction of seat and bucket latrines, a most desirable change which has been introduced gradually. Formerly the pit latrines were used both as latrines and as receptacles for sweepings of all sorts; they were conserved about once a week, by which time most of the liquid and part of the solid matter was absorbed in the soil.

89. The drainage of the station is a question that calls for serious consideration and early attention; the present state of the drains allows of soakage of sewage in the soil of nearly one-third of the total quantity; so much so that in the locality of the central bazaar the soil is sewage logged. The increased supply of water in the station has in proportion increased the volume of sewage, and if a thorough drainage system be not taken in hand, a great deal of repair must be carried out to the existing drains.

Rubbish and Night-Soil Depots.

90. Originally there were three Depôts in the station, namely at Tannery road, Wheelers road and Ulsoor: the last-named not being required was closed during the year. The following figures showing the amount realised by sales of rubbish and night-soil speak for themselves:—

	1899—1900.	1900—1901.
Tannery Depôt ...	... Rs. 6,894	8,989
Wheelers road Depôt ...	... „ 3,578	5,084
Ulsoor and Shoolay Depôt	... „ 3,890	...

The sum of Rs. 14,073 realised in the year represents what was collected in Circles VI to XIV: for the remaining portion of the station it must be allowed that the amount saved in expenditure on carts, bulls and drivers represents the profits of the Municipality. This amounted to nearly Rs. 5,000 and the total municipal revenue from sales must therefore be put at from nineteen to twenty thousand rupees.

Education.

91. The number of schools aided by municipal funds was 36 and the expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 10,002.

Finance.

92. The revenue of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 3,69,161, and its expenditure to Rs. 3,58,739. Details are given in statements VII and VIII appearing in the Appendix.

IV. Revenue and Finance.

IMPERIAL.

93. The Bangalore Treasury opened with a cash balance of Rs. 2,99,706 on the 1st April 1900 and closed with Rs. 12,76,973 on the 31st March 1901, the receipts and outgoings of the twelve months intervening having amounted to Rs. 94,73,741 and Rs. 84,96,474 respectively. The closing balance stood at the high figure of Rs. 12,76,973 owing chiefly to the transfer to the currency chest of only about one-half of the 17½ lakhs of subsidy paid by the Mysore State in March last.

The transactions of this treasury comprised (1) those finally recorded in the books of the Accountant-General, Madras, and (2) those recorded in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The transactions falling under this latter class are those relating to the Mysore Assigned Tract and the Mysore Residency.

The present report deals as usual with all the transactions which have been recorded in the accounts of this treasury.

I. Madras Books.

CIVIL REVENUE AND SERVICE EXPENDITURE.

94. *Receipts.* The receipts of the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by about Rs. 3,000, due mainly to an increase of about Rs. 4,200 under "other miscellaneous receipts" realized by the sale of quinine counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 1,300 under "income-tax collections". Only one instalment of the subsidy was, as in the previous two years, paid into the Resident's Treasury, the other having been paid into the Bank of Madras.

95. *Charges.* Under charges, the figures for 1900—1901 show an increase of about Rs. 12,000 over those of the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly under the following heads:—civil pensions, pay and leave allowances of officers of other districts, &c., sundry other items. The increase under "civil

pensions" was due to pensions newly sanctioned and to transfers from other treasuries and provinces, while that under the next head was due to the disbursement at Bangalore of the leave allowances of a larger number of officers than in the previous year. The increase under "sundry other items" is due to the payment at Bangalore of Rs. 2,500 being the cost of two elephants purchased for the Jeypore Police.

96. *Debt and Remittance Heads.* (i) The receipts and charges under this group were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
1899—1900	64,86,830	98,71,443
1900—1901	69,45,426	77,39,741

(ii) Excluding from the above the figures relating to cash and bill remittances, the following results are obtained:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
1899—1900	44,25,910	66,10,775
1900—1901	42,97,707	63,97,087

(iii) The receipts and outgoings under this class fell short of those of the previous year by about 1¼ lakhs and 2 lakhs respectively.

(iv) The decrease under receipts is noticed chiefly under the heads "Account current with Bombay," "Railways" and "other items" and is partly counterbalanced by increases under "Account current with Native States, Mysore," "Account current with India" and in the transactions of the Postal Department. The decrease under "Railways" is due mainly to the absence of payments into the Resident's Treasury by the Mysore State on account of the construction expenditure of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, the construction of the line having been already completed. The decrease under "other items" is due mainly to a change in the method of adjustment of the net transactions in the treasuries of the Mysore Durbar on account of the British Government. Previous to the year under report this was effected under "suspense account" included under "other items" in this report, whereas in the year under review the adjustment was made under "Account current with Native States, Mysore". But the amount so adjusted in the latter year was much smaller than that in the previous year. This change and the receipt of Rs. 40,000 on account of the net earnings of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway in excess of those of the previous year also explain the increase under "Account current with Native States, Mysore". The increase under "Account current with India" is mainly traceable to the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts for large amounts in the months of May, June and August 1900.

(v) The decrease of about 2 lakhs under charges is due mainly to a decrease of about 2½ lakhs in the transactions adjustable in the India Books. This decrease is due to the fact that the outgoings in the previous year included a loan of one lakh of rupees to the Bangalore Municipality on account of plague, heavier payments to Survey of India parties and heavy payments on account of interest as noticed in paragraph 166 of last year's report. There was also a decrease of expenditure in the Military Department and under "Railways" which was more than counterbalanced by the increase under the heads "Account current with Native States, Mysore" and "Postal Department".

(vi) The net debit under "Bill remittances" amounted to Rs. 4,38,225, against Rs. 68,248 in the previous year.

II (1) Mysore Assigned Tract.

97. *Receipts.* The receipts in the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by about three-quarters of a lakh, and the increase occurred chiefly under the heads "Excise" and "Medical". The increase of about Rs. 21,000 under "Medical" represents the contribution paid by the Bangalore Municipality towards plague expenditure incurred by Government; while the greater portion of the increase under "Excise" is more nominal than real, being due to the credit of the cost price of arrack which was received from licensed vendors for eventual payment to the manufacturers.

98. *Charges.* The decrease of about half a lakh under charges is made up of a decrease of one lakh under the heads "Police" and "Medical" occasioned mainly by a fall in the charges incurred on account of plague and of an increase of Rs. 24,000 under "Excise" and of about Rs. 32,000 under "Civil Works." The reason given for the increase in receipts under "Excise" explains the increase in charges under that head. The increase under "Civil Works" is due to the payment of Rs. 25,000 to the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, being the annual subvention sanctioned by the Government of India in its letter No. 5070—I. A., dated 19th November 1900, to the Resident in Mysore.

II (2) Mysore Residency.

99. The receipts under this head call for no remarks. The expenditure incurred during the years 1899—1900 and 1900—1901 is shown in the sub-joined abstract :—

	1900—1901.	1899—1900.
Resident and Assistant	68,465	64 886
Residency Surgeon	9,743	12,093
Resident's Office Establishment	9 651	9.786
Treasury Establishment	6,321	6,833
Medical do	367	360
Travelling allowance of Officers	5,465	3,514
Do of Establishment... ...	294	291
Petty construction and repairs	4,600	3,736
Rents, rates and taxes	2,630	3,060
Office contingencies and miscellaneous ...	8,845	6,245
Residency Press	2,187	2,281
Superannuation	977	143
	1,19,545	1,13,233
Maintenance of Burma Prisoners	...	3,504
	1,19,545	1,16,737

V. Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

100. The total number of births registered was 3,193 against 3,239 in 1899—1900 with a ratio for the year under report per 1,000 of census population of 31·93. The proportion of male children to female children born was as 109·4 to 100.

101. Of deaths registered, the total number was 5,634 to which plague contributed 2,574, the rate per 1,000 of census population being 56·29 against 25·85 recorded in the previous year. Among Hindus, the death rate per 1,000 was 59·06, among Mahomedans 57·38, and among other classes including Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians, 42·67.

102. The sub-joined statement shows the number of deaths and death-rate from different causes for the past two years :—

Diseases.	1899—1900.		1900—1901.	
	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of census population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of census population.
Plague	348	3·47	2,574	25·74
Cholera	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	52	·52
Fevers	120	1·09	250	2·50
Bowel complaints	232	2·31	597	5·97
Injuries	729	7·28	2	·28
All other causes	1,858	18·56	2,133	21·33

MEDICAL RELIEF.

103. The Bowring Civil Hospital and the Municipal Dispensary at Ulsoor afforded gratuitous medical aid to the public. The buildings designed to provide separate hospital accommodation for maternity cases, caste and non-caste, and European women and children were completed during the year. They were built partly out of public subscriptions and partly out of Government contributions. The buildings thus set apart for female patients were formally declared open by Her Excellency Lady Curzon, C. I., on the 10th December 1900, and were, with Her Excellency's permission, called the "Lady Curzon Hospital for women and children." The total number of beds available in these two hospitals is:—

	Wards.	Beds.
General male hospital	8	78
General female hospital	7	68
Caste wards for females	4	24
Maternity hospital	3	18
Isolation wards for both sexes ...	6	24
Total.....	28	212

104. There was a marked increase in the number of in and out-door patients treated in the hospitals. The statistics for the last three years are given below:—

	1898—99.	1899—00.	1900—01.
In-door patients ...	1,954	1,946	3,266
Out-door patients ...	15,500	17,273	25,261
	17,454	19,219	28,527

105. One thousand one hundred and fifty surgical operations were performed during the year.

SANITATION.

106. The Health Department of the Municipality looks after the sanitary affairs of the Station. Proposals for making general sanitary improvements are now under consideration.

VACCINATION.

107. There was some improvement in regard to vaccination, the total number of persons vaccinated and the percentage of successful cases having slightly risen. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 3,248-15-11 or Rs. 103-0-10 more than that of the previous year.

PLAGUE.

108. Of the measures already in force for the suppression and detection of plague, the compulsory removal of the plague sick to hospital and the segregation of contacts were abolished during the year, while the examination of the sick and the dead by Medical Officers existed only in a modified form. The total expenditure on special establishment and materials amounted to Rs. 1,12,972.

There was a very large increase in the number of plague seizures and deaths, the increase having mainly occurred during the cold weather.

The figures are given below:—

	1899—1900.	1900—1901.
Seizures	428	3,230
Deaths	346	2,574

VI. Instruction.

Boys.

109. The boys' schools in the station were throughout the year in charge of Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, who inspected and reported on all but Vernacular Primary Schools. He was assisted by the Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mr. Krishna Rao, B. A., who is stationed in Bangalore, and examined all Hindu Primary Schools, and by Mr. Khajakhan, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mahomedan schools, who examined the Hindustani schools.

110. There is no Government school in the Civil and Military Station. There were at the close of the year 36 aided schools to 37 the year previous, one of the Hindustani Primary Schools which had a very poor attendance being amalgamated with another school. These schools were attended by 3,095 pupils (of whom 109 were girls) against 3,451 in the year previous, the decrease of 356 pupils being due to the recrudescence of plague in consequence of which many residents left the station. These aided institutions included 1 College, 13 Secondary, 21 Primary, and 1 Technical school.

111. These aided schools were attended by 753 Europeans and Eurasians, 419 Native Christians, 998 Hindus, 639 Mahomedans and 286 "others," including Panchamas.

112. There were in addition, 38 unaided private schools with a reported attendance of 1,201 pupils including 106 girls. They included 78 Europeans and Eurasians, 437 Native Christians, 351 Hindus and 335 Mahomedans. If funds were available most of these schools might be aided. There is now under consideration a proposal for aiding indigenous native primary schools. Should it be sanctioned, a good many of these schools will be transferred to the aided list.

113. Taking the male population of the Civil and Military Station at 45,263 and the school going population at 15 per cent, there are about 61·8 per cent actually at school.

114. The expenditure on all classes of schools amounted to Rs. 1,00,409, of which amount Imperial funds contributed 29 per cent, Municipal funds 5 per cent, fees 26 per cent, and private funds 40 per cent.

115. By far the largest amount 61·77 per cent was spent on collegiate and secondary education, that on primary schools proper being 16·03 per cent. Buildings and furniture cost 7·05 per cent, scholarships ·17 and inspection ·95 per cent and technical education and miscellaneous charges 14·03 per cent. Hitherto scarcely any money has been spent on the training of teachers. This defect will, if funds be available, be remedied in future years by assisting managers to send such of their teachers as are untrained to the Teachers' College at Madras.

116. As regards religious denominations, Roman Catholic schools head the list with an expenditure of 29 per cent of the total on their schools, the Church of England comes next with 12 per cent and the remainder being divided between Episcopal Methodists, Wesleyans, Mahomedans and the Lutheran Mission.

117. Vaccination was well attended to, only one per cent of the children being unprotected.

118. The results of the University Examinations were very fair for St. Joseph's College in both the F. A. and Matriculation Examinations. Baldwins' High School also did fairly, but in the other three High Schools there was a complete break down, not a single pupil passing the Matriculation.

119. The Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations were held as usual by the Inspector of Schools assisted by a small Board of Examiners. They are partly *viva voce* and partly written. The results were very fair for all the schools in the station. In the former 94 pupils passed out of 167 and in the latter 259 out of 360. The European schools did better than the Native in both of these examinations.

120. The pupils of the Technical School were examined in building, drawing, estimating etc., and about one-third of those presented for the examination passed.

Girls.

121. On March 31st 1901 there were 32 girls' schools, against 36 in the previous year. The Hindu Caste Girls' School, Shoolay, and three other unaided schools had been closed during the year, and hence the decrease in the number of schools. The number of pupils also showed a decrease of 353. Of the above 32 schools, only 26 had been aided during the year—10 secondary schools, and 16 primary. In the secondary schools pupils had decreased from 755 to 740 or by 15, and in primary schools they had decreased from 1,077 to 943, or by 134. There were 89 boys reading in girls' schools.

122. The percentage of girls in girls' schools to girls of school-going age was, as in the previous year, 31.

123. The percentage of pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 1·8 to ·8.

124. Nine schools were aided during the year from Imperial funds amounting to Rs. 14,028, and 17 were aided from Municipal funds amounting to Rs. 5,150. These amounts included two furniture grants, one of Rs. 100 from Imperial funds, and the other a grant of Rs. 30 from Municipal funds. School fees amounted to Rs. 18,768, and subscriptions and Managers' funds to Rs. 20,108. The total expenditure on these schools amounted therefore to Rs. 58,054.

125. Mrs. Brander spent 27 days in the Station, examined 10 schools, visited one other school, and held two practical tests for teachers' certificates. The schools for Mahomedans were inspected by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mahomedan schools, Central Circle, and the remaining schools by the Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bangalore.

126. Twenty two pupils from the four Upper Secondary schools were presented for the Matriculation Examination and 5 passed—2 from St. Andrew's Girls' School, and 1 from each of the other schools. These results compare favourably with those of the whole examination, which were only about 10 per cent.

127. Fifty seven pupils from the four Upper Secondary schools and from three Lower Secondary schools were presented for the Lower Secondary Examination, and 53 were successful. The percentage of results was 93 against 76 in the previous year.

128. From 16 schools, 82 pupils were presented for the Primary Examination, against 96 in 1899—1900. But although the number presented showed a decrease of 14 pupils, the comparative results were better, as 76 were successful against 85 in the previous year.

129. There were 130 teachers employed in the 26 schools against 128 in 27 schools in the previous year. The number of teachers holding certificates rose from 26 to 40, but of the latter number only 26 had been trained. Two teachers had, however, availed themselves of the scholarships sanctioned in Proceedings of the Resident in Mysore No. 5593, dated 29th October 1900 and had joined the Presidency Training school for Mistresses, Madras, in January 1901.

130. From a scrutiny of the school reports it would appear that some improvements had been effected during the year with regard to school accommodation and sanitation.

APPENDIX (statistical tables.)

		Page.
I.	Surveyed and assessed area in acres	22
II.	Land Revenue	22
III.	Demand, collection and balance of Income tax under Part IV ...	23
IV.	Offences reported and of persons tried, convicted or acquitted ...	24
V.	General result of trial of European British subjects	25
VI.	Deeds registered in Rsgistration offices	26
VII.	Receipts of the Municipality	27
VIII.	Expenditure do	28
IX.	Number of in-door and out-door patients treated in Medical institutions	29
X.	Particulars of vaccination	29
XI.	of infantile vaccination	30
XII.	Distribution of Municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	30
XIII.	Stages of instruction of public schools	31

I.

Surveyed and assessed area (in acres) in the villages attached to the Civil and Military Station, for the year 1900—1901.

District.	Cultivated.								Uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Assessment.											Remarks.
	Irrigated.																								
	By Government works.		By private individuals.		Unirrigated.		Total.		Grazing lands.		Culturable.	Uncultivable waste.		Gross amount.			Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area of settlement.		
	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.				A. G.	A. G.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Government villages 9																									
by ryotwari ...	86	30	176	8	492	30	755	28	}			389 1	1391 35	2,482	1	9	2	8	0	...	...	...	1	13	3
Minor inams ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	6	}																
Kayemgutta do 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1712	7				... ...	... ...	1,088	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodi do 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	2		Nil.		... ...	... ...	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarvamanya do 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	16				... ...	... ...	2	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				... ...	... ...	764	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local & irrigation cesses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				... ...	... ...	391	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2961	19				... ...	... ...	4,741	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.

Land Revenue of the Civil and Military Station, for the year 1900—1901.

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year.						Revenue this year.						Cost of collection.			Net collections during the year.			Outstanding balances.			Number of sales for arrears of revenue.		Revenue of estates sold.			Causes of increase and decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.			Realised.			Assessed. A			Realised. B																	
													Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,559	15	1	3,603	11	1	3,548	15	1	3,542	4	9	1814	5	10	2,925	10	1	720	0	5	1	0	520	3	0	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during the present year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year.	37	6	8	...	...	...	36	12	8	1	11	6															
Collections from Government estates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	...	500	0	0															
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above ...	221	2	0	194	2	0	264	8	6	302	14	6															
Local and irrigation cesses	387	13	11	402	4	4	391	4	2	393	1	2															
Total.....	4,206	5	8	4,200	1	5	4,741	8	5	4,739	15	11	1,814	5	10	2,925	10	1	720	0	5	1	0	520	3	0	

A. Demand for the year 1900—1901	Rs.	4,741	8	5
Arrears of previous years	„	718	7	11
Total.....		5,460	0	4
B. Deduct—				
Collections for 1900—1901	Rs.	4,027	15	0
Do for arrears	„	712	0	11
Total.....		4,739	15	11
Balance.....		720	0	5

III.

Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance of Income-tax assessable under Part IV, Income-tax Act.

Details.	1900—01	1899—00	Increase	Decrease	Remarks.
Original demand under Section 15.	32,302	31,472	830	...	
Deduct:—					
(1) Reduced or cancelled on revision by the Collector.	3,650	3,792	...	142	
(2) do by First Assistant Resident.	...	...	...	...	
Add:—	28,652	27,680	972	...	
Amount enhanced by the Collector.	99	39	60	...	
Final demand	28,751	27,719	1,032	...	
Add:—Arrears of previous years ...	8,996	11,332	...	2,336	
Penalties	...	68	...	68	
Total Demand.....	37,747	39,119	1,032	2,404	
Collections:—					
On account of previous years ...	7,534	8,963	...	1,429	
For current year, ...	19,329	19,817	...	488	
Total Collections.....	*26,863	28,780 †68	... ...	1,917 ...	†Penalty struck off the demand.
		28,848			
Balance	10,884	10,271	613	...	
Deduct:—					
Amount sanctioned to be written off the accounts.	*335	1,275	...	940	*Collections 26,863 7 8 Written off 334 2 11 27,197 10 7 or 27,198.
Net balance to be accounted for ...	(a)10,549	8,996	1,553	...	

(a) For 1898—1899 ... 634
„ 1899—1900 ... 494
„ 1900—1901 ... 9,421
10,549

IV.

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in the year 1900.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.*	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.†	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code...									
Do relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII									
Do against the public tranquillity do VIII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do by or relating to public servants do IX	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants... ... do X	278	278	278	307	49	258	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice ... ... do XI	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps ... ... do XII	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Do relating to weights and measures do XIII									
Do affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do XIV	3	3	3	4	1	3	...	...	
Do relating to religion ... do XV									
Offences affecting human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	2	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births...									
Hurt	18	17	17	32	29	3	...	...	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
Criminal force and assault ...	362	305	304	639	572	59	...	8	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor	9	4	4	2	1	1	...	...	
Rape	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Unnatural offences ...									
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	261	217	217	237	31	245	...	11	
Extortion									
Robbery and dacoity ...									
Criminal misappropriation of property	5	5	5	5	3	2	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust ...	56	33	33	33	10	21	...	2	
Receiving of stolen property.	22	22	22	27	4	21	...	2	
Cheating	10	5	5	6	1	3	...	1	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...									
Mischief	8	8	8	13	8	3	...	2	
Criminal trespass ...	20	16	16	52	41	7	...	4	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	3	2	2	5	...	...	...	1	
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... do XIX									
Offences relating to marriage ... do XX	8	8	8	17	17	...	...	...	
Defamation ... do XXI	15	14	14	18	16	...	...	2	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ... do XXII	46	40	40	82	76	6	...	...	
Offences under Special and Local laws.	2,861	2,855	2,855	3,423	271	3,143	...	9	
Total.....	3,896	3,838	3,837	4,969	1,135	3,784	...	42	

Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British subjects in the Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1900.

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.								Persons whose cases were disposed of																Number of cases						
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st-class Magistrates.							By Courts of Sessions.				By High Court.			Total for all Courts.								
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another province.	Total.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 445 of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Sessions.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 445 of the Code.	Total omitting entries in column 10 and 15.	Received by transfer.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court.	Total exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for the transfer of their cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Offences affecting the human body, chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Offences against property, chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Cheating	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Criminal trespass	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Defamation, chapter XXI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1*	...	...	...	*2 persons involved in this case did not appear before the Magistrate during the year.
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, chapter XXII	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Offences under special and local laws	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	8	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	7	24	...	...	31	...	31	...	15	12	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	12	28	3	27	25	2	...	...	...	

VI.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration District of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year 1900—1901.

| District. | 1 | Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Receipts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VII.

Statement showing particulars of receipts of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station under each major head as compared with those of the previous year.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals for 1899—1900.			Actuals for 1900—1901.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Rates and Taxes.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tax on professions and trades ...	10,271	8	0	9,768	14	3	...	...	...	502	9	9
Tax on houses, buildings and lands ...	62,554	6	0	55,536	13	4	...	...	...	7,017	8	8
Lighting tax...	28	6	8	10	0	6	...	...	...	18	5	9
Water tax	10,984	12	1	51,728	2	6	40,743	6	5	...	...	...
Conservancy tax	15,136	2	0	18,816	2	11	3,680	0	5	...	...	...
Tax on vehicles and animals ...	1,898	6	0	7,452	10	6	5,554	4	6	...	...	...
Town duties...	49,668	11	4	81,279	4	0	31,610	8	8	...	...	...
Revenue derived from Municipal property, &c.												
Rent of lands and buildings ...	11,032	9	8	11,542	14	0	510	4	4	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees	43,088	1	8	39,245	10	0	...	...	...	3,842	7	8
Produce of lands	498	13	0	752	14	6	254	1	6	...	...	...
Sale of old materials and tools ...	191	13	8	197	1	2	5	3	6	...	...	...
Miscellaneous License and Registration Fees	8,646	7	3	6,958	4	0	...	...	...	1,688	3	3
Conservancy receipts	15,284	1	3	16,168	14	10	884	13	7	...	...	...
Process fees	2,889	0	9	1,873	0	10	...	...	...	1,015	15	11
Fines	2,886	14	0	2,822	8	11	...	...	...	64	5	1
Interest on fixed deposit... ...	255	0	11	226	4	1	...	...	...	28	12	10
Grants and contributions.												
Government	23,867	7	8	21,242	1	9	...	...	...	2,625	5	11
Pensionary contributions ...	2,708	14	9	2,514	13	10	...	...	...	194	0	11
Miscellaneous.												
Quarry licenses	72	0	0	72	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees under Hackney Carriage Rules...	2,884	3	0	2,551	1	0	...	...	...	333	2	0
Cattle pound fees	1,737	3	0	1,399	8	0	...	...	...	337	11	0
Sale of copies of municipal regulations and bye-laws and maps ...	75	9	0	55	4	0	...	...	...	20	5	0
School fees	82	0	0	132	11	6	50	11	6	...	...	...
Town duty miscellaneous receipts ...	122	7	3	183	9	2	61	1	11	...	...	...
Refunds	7,163	2	1	463	12	7	...	...	...	6,699	5	6
Extraordinary	2,193	15	5	1,182	12	9	...	...	...	1,011	2	8
Extraordinary and Debt.												
Loan from Government	1,00,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	0	0
Subvention	...	...	...	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	...	...	...
Total Rs.....	3,76,222	0	6	3,59,177	2	11	1,08,354	8	4	1,25,399	5	11
Advances recovered (Permanent) ...	...	...	...	410	15	4	410	15	4	...	...	...
Advances recovered (Others) ...	28,504	12	7	9,552	1	7	...	...	...	18,952	11	0
Other advances written off ...	52	0	1	20	14	10	...	...	...	31	1	3
Grand Total Rs.....	4,04,778	13	2	3,69,161	2	8	1,08,765	7	8	1,44,383	2	2
Net decrease Rs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,617	10	6			

VIII.

Abstract showing expenditure of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station under each major head as compared with that of the previous year.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals for 1899—1900.			Actuals for 1900—1901.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Public Works.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
New works	19,605	10	7	7,183	12	0	...	...	...	12,421	14	7
Repairs	1,10,931	9	11	88,217	14	5	...	..	...	22,713	11	6
Establishment	10,581	3	9	10,195	8	0	...	...	...	385	11	9
Tools and plant	123	12	0	267	10	8	143	14	8	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	280	8	10	257	12	9	...	...	...	22	12	1
Education.												
Municipal schools	723	0	0	732	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...
Grant-in-aid to Primary schools ...	9,340	0	0	9,240	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0
Building and furniture grants ...	...	...	...	30	0	0	30	0	0	...	...	...
Sanitation and Medical Services.												
Hospitals and dispensaries ...	10,401	5	10	3,510	7	9	...	...	..	6,890	14	1
Health Department.												
(A) General conservancy and sanitation	84,409	9	8	71,670	8	4	...	...	...	12,739	1	4
(B) Medical	8,118	0	2	6,837	14	1	...	...	...	1,280	2	1
(C) Markets	2,583	13	8	2,511	15	11	...	...	...	71	13	9
(D) Slaughter-house ...	1,740	10	0	1,707	0	0	...	...	...	33	10	0
(E) Cattleyard	26,623	12	2	30,285	8	2	3,661	12	0	...	...	...
Tank conservancy establishment ...	1,344	6	5	549	4	3	...	...	...	795	2	2
Cholera and other charges ...	12,172	2	10	31,584	2	3	19,411	15	5	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.												
Lighting	14,994	9	9	14,527	0	0	...	...	...	467	9	9
Maintenance of avenues	378	10	4	319	10	3	...	...	...	59	0	1
Public parks	1,971	11	3	1,145	14	5	...	...	...	825	12	10
Pounds	1,453	5	0	1,305	0	0	...	...	...	148	5	0
Hackney carriages	2,575	9	8	2,085	8	8	...	...	...	490	1	0
Prosecution	1,669	5	4	1,806	0	0	136	10	8	...	...	...
Other charges	7,251	3	7	5,021	14	2	...	...	...	2,229	5	5
Charitable grants	5,455	8	7	5,460	0	0	4	7	5	...	...	...
Acquisition of lands	216	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	0	0
Supervision and Management.												
Salaries of officers	4,386	12	0	2,845	12	4	...	...	...	1,540	15	8
Head office	8,054	1	11	7,189	7	1	...	...	...	864	10	10
Assessment and collection ...	12,207	3	10	12,899	14	5	692	10	7	...	...	...
Town duties	13,091	11	1	17,148	4	7	4,056	9	6	...	...	...
Pensions and Gratuities.												
Pensions and gratuities	1,048	3	10	2,052	4	2	1,004	0	4	...	...	...
Repayment of loan	6,115	0	0	12,230	0	0	6,115	0	0	...	...	...
Total Rs.....	3,79,848	10	0	3,50,818	0	8	35,266	0	7	64,296	9	11
Advances recoverable (permanent) ...	...	...	...	1,730	0	0	1,730	0	0	...	...	...
Advances recoverable (others) ...	22,137	2	6	6,169	8	1	...	...	...	15,967	10	5
Other advances written off ...	153	13	3	20	14	10	...	...	...	132	14	5
Income Tax, Part I	...	...	...	0	6	8	0	6	8	...	...	...
Grand Total Rs.....	4,02,139	9	9	3,58,738	14	3	36 996	7	3	80,397	2	9
Net decrease Rs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,400	11	6			

IX.

Statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1900—1901.

1	2	3				4					5							
		Total treated during the year.				Classes.					Daily attendance.							
						a	b	c	d	e	Average number.				Ratio per cent of—			
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Bowring Civil Hospital ...	13,543	6,422	8,462	28,527	171	3,244	11,373	6,813	5,926	146·67	71·14	83·71	301·52	48·65	23·59	27·76	100·00
2	Ulsur Dispensary	3,472	1,855	3,403	8,730	4	470	5,916	888	1,452	26·63	14·47	25·03	66·16	40·25	21·87	37·88	100
3	Pilgrims Chattram Hospital. ...	20	8	99	127	...	5	67	22	33	·05	·02	·27	·34	15·74	6·29	77·95	99·98
	Total.....	17,135	8,285	11,964	37,384	175	3,719	17,356	7,723	7,411	173·35	85·63	109.04	368·02	104·64	51·75	143·59	299·98

X.

Statement showing the particulars of vaccination in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1900—1901.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of District.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed during the season.	Total No. of persons vaccinated.	Average No. of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
							Total.	Successful.		Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
								Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ...	1,00,081	...	7	5,917	845·28	5,236	2,990	2,083	5,165	681	632	98·64	92·8	57·92	67·83	67·77	14	·13

XI.

Statistics relating to the number of children under one year of age in the Civil and Military Station available for vaccination and the number of successful operation performed on them during 1900—1901.

Town.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths amongst children under one year during the year.	Number available for vaccination after deducting the number who have died in column 3.	Number successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year ending March 1901.	Date of extension of Vaccination Act to town.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	3,193	1,082	2,111	2,990	Government of India, Notification No. 5,008 I., dated 20th December 1880.

XII.

Return showing the distribution of Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for the official year 1900—1901.

Object of expenditure.	In institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.										In institutions maintained by			Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Municipal Board on public instruction.	Remarks.
	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
School Education, General.																
Secondary schools.																
For boys ... English ... Vernacular ...																
For girls ... English ... Vernacular ...	2	119	100	88	...	600	...	491	624	51	1,766	...	...	600	600	600
Total.....	2	119	100	88	...	600	...	491	624	51	1,766	...	...	600	600	600
Primary schools.																
For boys	19	1,058	1,048	796	...	4,716	...	2,603	4415	2,305	14,039	...	600	4,716	4,716	4,716
For girls	15	797	844	585	...	4,520	...	52	2151	3,777	10,500	...	...	4,520	4,520	4,520
Total.....	34	1,855	1,892	1,381	...	8,236	...	2,655	6566	6,082	29,539	...	600	8,636	9,236	9,236
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	1,060	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	617	...	...	30	30	30
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	708	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	36	1,974	1,992	1,469	...	8,866	...	3,146	7190	8,488	33,690	...	600	9,266	9,866	9,866

XIII.

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, at the end of the official year 1900—1901.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Secondary schools.																					
For boys	Aided	English	11	1,603	288	...	288	578	...	578	224	...	224	476	...	476	37	...	37	1,603
		Vernacular	2	269	...	...	...	22	...	22	23	...	23	66	...	66	158	...	158	269
	Unaided	English																			
		Vernacular																			
		Total	13	1,872	288	...	288	600	...	600	247	...	247	542	...	542	195	...	195	1,872
For girls	Aided	English	9	673	...	89	89	2	183	185	8	70	78	43	262	305	9	7	16	673
		Vernacular	1	67	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	8	8	...	36	36	...	1	1	67
	Unaided	English																			
		Vernacular																			
		Total	10	740	...	89	89	2	205	207	8	78	86	43	298	341	9	8	17	740
	Total secondary schools		23	2,612	288	89	377	602	205	807	255	78	333	585	298	883	204	8	212	2,612
Primary schools.																					
For boys	Municipal		2	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	86	...	86	27	...	27	120
	Aided		19	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	3	126	594	42	636	204	59	263	1,025
	Unaided																				
		Total	21	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	3	133	680	42	722	231	59	290	1,145
For girls	Municipal																				
	Aided		16	943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	16	652	668	2	213	215	943
	Unaided																				
		Total	16	943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	16	652	668	2	213	215	943
	Total primary schools		37	2,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	63	193	696	694	1,390	233	272	505	2,088
	Grand Total		60	4,700	288	89	377	602	205	807	385	141	426	1,281	992	2,273	437	280	717	4,700

Residency Press, Bangalore.—1-2-1902.—150.